

### THE WESTERN ARCHITECT.



## ESTABLISHED IN 1828 1828 77 YEARS OF 1905 SUPREMACY 1905

# 1000 IMPERIAL PORCELAIN LAVATORIES

Are Installed in Two of the most Modern and Celebrated Hotels

\* \* \*

The HOTEL ASTOR

New York

\* \* \*



The BELLEVUE = STRATFORD Philadelphia

\*. \*. \*

\* \* \*

For Fine Private and Public Buildings, Imperial Porcelain Lavatories are Almost Exclusively Installed.

> OUR NEW CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATING MANY NEW DESIGNS WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

135 Adams St., CHICAGO

90 Beekman St., NEW YORK



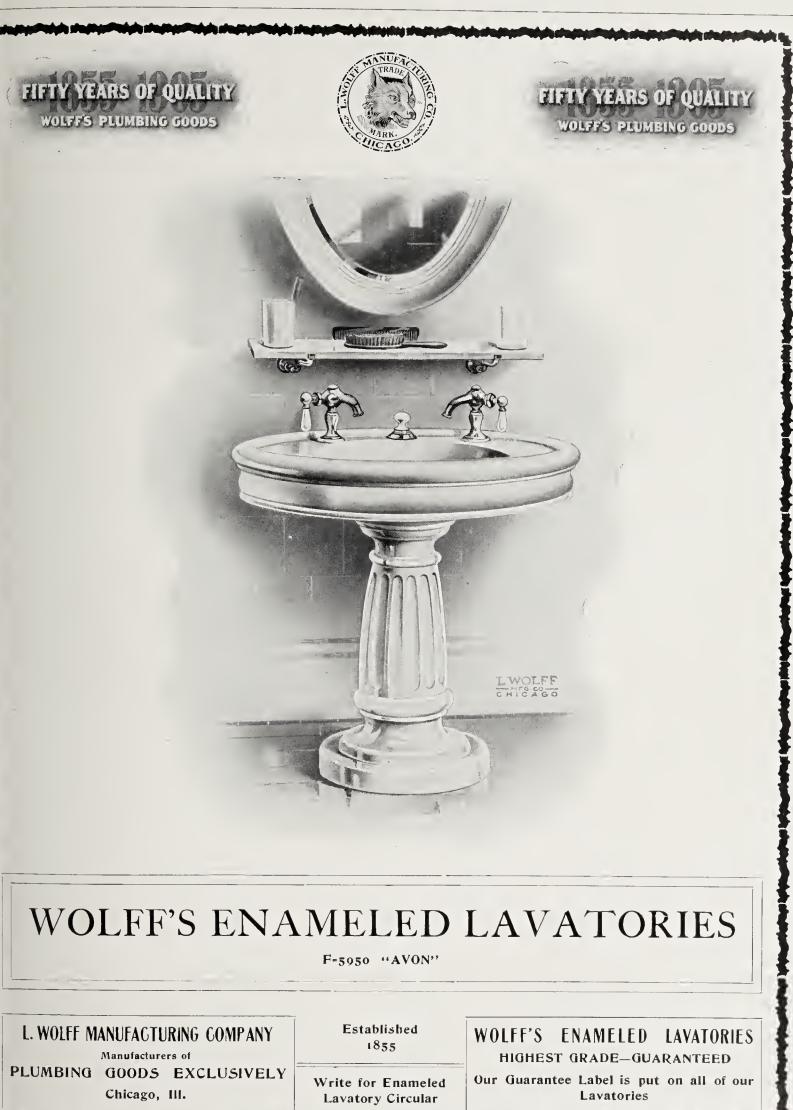
New Columbia Boilers.

Minn.

6th Floor, Kasota Bldg.,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Both Phones



## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

## THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

IS PUBLISHED THE 15th OF EACH MONTH BY THE WESTERN ARCHITECT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FRED'CK KEES, Minneapolis, Minn., President.

F. A. GREENLAW, Treasurer and General Manager. PUBLISHED AT Suite 914-915 Northwestern Building, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ST. PAUL, 904 Globe Building.

### AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

In talking with the Messrs. Carpenter of the Union Railway Storage Company, Minneapolis, we became rather impressed with their emphatic statements as to the quality, durability, etc., of the Wolverine Portland Cement. They having had the agency for this brand for the past five years, and have sold it for all classes of work, and largely under specifications that required careful tests before it could be used, and during all of that time they have not had one car or even a barrel rejected. This is an unusual record, but they seem to have the documents to prove it.

The manufacturers of this brand of cement are very careful in their process and say that they will not allow any cement to leave their mill that is not absolutely all right. This together with their record puts their cement in a class that is strictly high-grade Portland cement.

There are very iew brands of Portland cement manufactured in this country that can show the same record as the Wolverine in this respect.

The Union Railway Storage Company are also agents for the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of New York, who have one of the largest and best equipped plants in the United States for producing architectural terra cotta. These agencies together with numerous others that this company have for lime, fire brick, sewer pipe, wall coping, flue lining, etc., puts them in position to handle a large line of business in the mason's material line, and they are looking for a large increase in business for the coming scason, being equipped to handle any and all business that comes along promptly and satisfactorily at all times.

#### A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

The intense cold of the last six weeks has convinced every householder throughout the North and West, that the materials in the hands of our architects, up to date, are not efficient enough to protect the occupants of these houses against the tremendous pressure of cold from overhead that strikes through our shell-like roofs, walls and ceilings, making the efforts of our entirely inadequate heating apparatus futile against such fearful odds.

The Union Fibre Co. of Winona, Minnesota, realizing the situation keenly, have invented and recently placed on the market a material known as "Linofelt," made from Minnesota flax fibre, which is said to have 123 per cent greater efficiency in keeping out the cold than any material heretofore known to commerce, can be applied like ordinary building paper, and which they guarantee has an equal efficiency to 38 layers of regular building paper in insulating houses against cold. This material is only one-fourth inch thick and will not interfere with regular construction of building. We are glad to publish this fact and wish the makers "God speed" in their worthy undertaking.

### THE SLEEPER.

Breathes there a Man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said: "My trade of late is getting bad, I'll try another ten-inch ad?" If such there be, go mark him well, For him no bank account shall swell, No angel watch the golden stair To welcome home a millionaire. The man who never asks for trade By local lines or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain, And patronage but gives him pain. Tread lightly, friends; let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profound; Here let him live in calm repose, Unsought except by men he owes; And when he dies go plant him deep, That naught may break his dreamless sleep; Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well, And that the world may know its loss, Place on his grave a wreath of moss, And on a stone above, "Here lies A chump who wouldn't advertise.'

### THE WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR.

Minneapolis and St. Paul possess several noteworthy manufacturing establishments in every line of industry, and many of the plants are the most elaborate and extensive of their kind in the country. But it is the concensus of opinion, both locally and among visitors of the Twin Cities, that the location and general attractiveness as well as the unique appearance of the home of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company has no equal anywhere. It is cmphatically the "show place" on the through Interurban Electric line between the commercial centers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the management of the concern is entitled to the praises bestowed daily upon the attractiveness of the plant and its location.

The buildings and grounds cover twenty-three acres, fronting on University Avenue, St. Paul, and the well-kept lawns intensify the pure white of the structures which in themselves suggest the "White Enamel."

While fine feathers always make fine birds, yet in this instance the attractiveness of the plant is certainly producing a popular effect, and there is much appreciation of the fact that the company, with its Bohn's Patent Syphon Refrigerators, received the very highest award at the St. Louis fair.

In the construction of the refrigerators, the company is actually extravagant in its determination that none but the best materials shall be used; but the result is happiness itself to the householder.

The reader will understand the plan of the "Bohn patent," when told that the cold air in the refrigerator passes through a galvanized iron grating in the bottom of the ice chamber and into the provision chamber, rising through the openings provided in shelves, and is drawn back through the syphons into the ice chamber and through and around the ice, whereby all vapors and odors given off provisions are condensed and deodorized; thus leaving all impurties to pass off through the drip pipe with the melted ice, and the pure, dry air returns to the provision chamber. The result is that any certain article of fcod cannot taint any other article in a Bohn refrigerator.

It is the policy of the company to do whatever it undertakes in the best possible manner; and one of the results is that the latest catalogue issued (No. 7), is one of the most artistic that has ever come to the desk of the Western Archtect. The catalogue contains so much information which is of importance to those who would maintain hygienic conditions in the home, that it should be in every household. It may be had upon application to the White Enamel Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, Minn.

### NOTICE.

The Bureau of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan has adopted a rule that all elevator cars shall have a device attached thereto, whereby in case of accident, the car shall be stopped without injury to the passengers.

It being a physical law that a person of average physique cannot be stopped in a distance less than he fell without possible injury; this rule therefore also specifies that said devices shall maintain this distance in stopping an elevator car.

This rule also orders that said devices shall have ample power to stop any load that the car can raise, not only once, but always, and independently of any possible wear or adjustment, the neglect of which would make the safety inoperative.

The bureau of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan, the Bureau of Building Inspection of the City of Philadelphia, the Engineers of the U. S. Government, Elevator Insurance Companies, and all who use it, find that the Pratt Safety conforms to this rule perfectly in every detail.

"Kearsarge" Gasket Tubing is a recent addition to the well known list of "Kearsarge" Packings, manufactured by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 100 William street, New York, which will fill a long felt want. Gasket tubing is especially desirable for certain conditions, is easy of application, efficient and an article in which all engineers should be interested.

The same company is also furnishing Kearsarge Ring Packing, a new form of their well known coil packing. These rings can be furnished in any size and quantity, and the high standard of efficiency of their entire line of packing is maintained in this new product. Samples and printed matter may be obtained from the company's offices in New York, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland and New Orleans.

### FAB-RI-KO-NA.

Mr. H. S. Quillin, manager of the advertising department of the H. B. Wiggin's Sons Company, manufacturers of the Fab-Ri-Ko-Na products, with Mr. H. M. Freeman, represented this company at the International convention of the Master House Painters and Decorators held last month at Milwaukee, Wis., and they report that it was the greatest convention ever held in the history of the association, exceeding all others in attendance, in the interest displayed in the convention sessions and in the extensive variety of exhibits displayed in the hall set apart for the supply men.

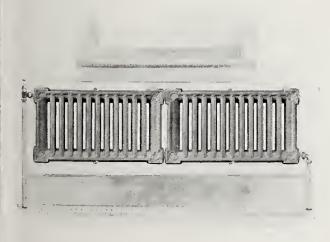
Fab-Ri-Ko-Na had a booth and was well represented and it was especially fortunate to have Mr. Edward Mayhew, the New York artist, demonstrate the use of his modern stencils on the Fab-Ri-Ko-Na Woven Wall Coverings with the Ko-Na Colors, which are manufactured by the H. B. Wiggin's Sons Company of Bloomfield, N. J.

#### DETACHABLE SUSPENSION HINGES.

Mr. F. D. Kees, of Beatrice, Nebraska, is the manufacturer of a number of devices that are of special interest to householders. Perhaps first in importance is a detachable suspension hinge for hanging window screens in summer and storm windows in winter. These hinges do away with all nails, buttons or hooks, and allow the screens or storm window frame to swing open at the bottom. It is easy, therefore to open the screen when flies get on the inside as often happens, and let them out; and in the winter fime the storm windows are just as easily opened to secure ventilation. Mr. Kees' hinges are a very decided improvement upon the ordinary hardware for a like purpose. He also manufactures a fastener which locks screens and storm windows effectually,

## To Warm the Narrow Spaces, Etc.

Many houses have long narrow halls which need warming, or small bath rooms, pantries, toilet rooms, basement rooms (needing radiation above the level of the Boiler water line), or other special and contracted places. For such uses the AMERICAN Radiators,—Colonial patterns, are correct and most fitting.



IDEAL Boilers IDEAL Tank Heaters AMERICAN Radiators Also just the surface for stores, along window bases, counters, desks, corridors, in place of basement coils, etc., etc.



GENERAL OFFICES, 282 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

204-206 4th St. S., MINNEAPOLIS126 Sycamore 3417 S. 15th St., OMAHA831 15th St., I1215 Alaska Building, SEATTLE282-284 Michip225 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT42-44 East 20t622 Arch St. PHILADELPHIA109 East LondCor. Court and Franklin Sts., BUFFALO926 Farmers B336 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI

126 Sycamore St., MILWAUKEE 831 15th St., DENVER 282-284 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO 42-44 East 20th St., New York 109 East Lombard St. BALTIMORE 926 Farmers Bank Bldg., PITTSBURGH or holds them open at any desired angle. The architect, contractor or householder who send to Mr. Kees for an illustrated catalogue, will find presented there many useful and attractive articles for household use.

Ferric and Heliographic Processes is the title of a little work by Geo. E. Brown, published by Tennant and Ward, 287 Fourth avenue, New York. Second edition, cloth, pp. 145, price \$1.00, describing blue printing and kindred processes, Kallitype, tri-color, Obernetter, Uranotype, etc. It is a text book of the whole subject, well illustrated, with full directions and formulæ calculated to meet the wants of people who are worrying over the whys and hows to be met with in making these simple photographs.

Richey's Handbook of Construction, just issued by John Wiley and Sons, New York, must take front rank among works of the sort, once it becomes known among architects and superintendents. Binding, paper and presswork is such as we have been taught to expect from this house. The material selected for the 700 pages is exceptional in range and usefulness. The book, while covering more and more useful subjects than any of its competitors is kept within reasonable size by a judicious weeding out process. Some idea of its completeness may be formed by its index of 46 pages with perhaps 10 or 12 hundred subjects. The book is mainly a compilation-probably no more or less so than others of the class-and is brought well down to date, as for instance in its illustrating a score or so of leading reinforced concrete systems. Where doctors differ, this author sides with the conservatives, as in the strength of beams, which is reckonel quite a bit lower than in many western building ordinances. In one unimportant table purporting to give the shrinkage of different kinds of wood he however errs on the wrong side. Not only does this table show less shrinkage than occurs in woods, but it does not give the very marked difference in shrinkage between the "quarter" and the "slash" cut, which in several specimens tried by the reviewer is very marked.



## Spring Decorative Season 1905 Will Beat the Record

The Decorators at Milwaukee prophesied it. Strong confidence in a prosperous spring trade is felt in all parts of the country.

Equal confidence is felt in Fab-Ri-Ko-Na Woven Wall Coverings.

By the equality of our fabrics, dyes, backing, finish; by the satisfaction our goods give to the Architect, Decorator, Paper hanger, and their patrons; by our business squareness and enterprise—we justify that confidence. Best Burlap, Canvas, Krash on the market. Merely information—not boasting.

For samples and information, and for free copy of "A Fair Prize," address

## H. B. WIGGINS SON'S CO. No. 37 Arch Street BLOOMFIELD, N. J. OR THEIR SELLING AGENTS

### J. SPENCER TURNER CO.

228 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO 86-88 Worth St., NEW YORK 803 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS 13 Jewin Crescent, LONDON, E. C.



## 1,500 Schools

あるのののよう

Are now equipped with a system of automatic temperature regulation with the

## Johnson System

These schools are located throughout the United States and the Boards of Education and teachers in charge of them would not be without the temperature regulation.

It protects the school treasury against excessive fuel consumption.

It promotes the comfort of pupils and teachers.

### Temperature Regulation

has become a necessary equipment of a modern school or college building.

Architects should write for Estimates

## JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.





marked in red, on a bundle of Galvanized Sheets, means much to every metal worker.

It stands for a tough, pliable, easy working sheet, made from the very best iron; it stands for a perfect coating, well amalgamated with the base plate, a coating which neither breaks nor scales when the sheet is bent or doubled; it stands for long life, for most efficient service, and for unsurpassed protection. Apollo Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets sell be-

cause they excel; they are and always will be the worthy favorite of all sheet metal workers.

If you do not have a Weight Card, write to W. C. Cronemeyer, Advertising Agent, and one will be sent you.

### AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE COMPANY

FRICK BUILDING,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Practical and Artistic Interlocking Terra Cotta

\* ROOFING TILE \*

MANUFACTURED BY

## LUDIWICI ROOFING TILE GO.,

508 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

# OTIS W. GETCHELL Mechanical Engineering Plans and Specifications for Power

Plants and Machinery Installation, Rope, Transmission, etc.

622 Corn Exchg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Architects will please remember advertisers in The Western Architect when writing their specifications.

N. W. Phone





Te ts100 Tons on Panei 16 ft. Square --- N-W. Knitting Mill Warehouse. Minneapolis

## The Turner System of **CONCRETE** STEEL CONSTRUCTION

WAREHOUSES from 600 to 2000 lbs. capacity per foot of floor as cheap as wood.

Flats and Office Buildings fireproof at cost of tile construction with steel left out.

This is no Experiment. Address:

C. A. P. TURNER, M. Am. Soc. C. E. 816 Phoenix Bldg, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MAX A. STAHLBERG, President.

EDWARD M. DATES, V-Pres. & Mgr.

### STAHLBERG, DATES & CO. (INCORPORATED)

### Interior Decorators and Furnishers

Fine Furniture-Draperies Wall Fabrics-Upholstering Cabinet Work

Hulet Bldg., 7th & Hennepin, Minneapolis Phones: N. W. 3313-L-1 T. C. 1725

Frescoing—Gilding Painting—Wall Paper Hardwood Finishing



### Why Not Utilize the Waste Heat for the Drying of the Clothes. This is accomplished by the use of the

CHICAGO COMBINED DRYER AND LAUNDRY STOVE One Fire Heats Water, Heats Flat Irons, Boils Clothes, and Dries the Clothes by what would ordinarily be waste heat.

Substantially constructed of metal throughout and absolutely fire-proof. Made in all sizes. No residence or other institution is complete without this apparatus. SEND FOR CATALOG.

We also make Dryers heated by GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER, suitable for Residences, Flat Buildings and Public Institutions.

CHICAGO CLOTHES DRYER WORKS 350-352 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 136-138 W. 24th St., NEW YORK CITY C. Herbert Smith, Agt., Minneapolis and St. Paul 434 Hennepin Ave. MINNEAPOLIS



Electric Lighting - Latest and most approved methods. Special attention to wiring old residences or buildings, without injury to walls or ceilings.

W. O. Hartig L. A. Hellier HARTIG & HELLIER ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS 404 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH (Century Bldg. Basement) Phones { Twin City 1439 N. W. Main 3271 L-1 Minneapolis, Minn.

Perfect Workmanship in placing Speaking Tubes, Telephones and Wires, and in Wiring for Private Telephones.







F. O. Streed, Pres. and Treas. A. Peterson, Vice-Pres. C. M. A. Carlson, Sec.



### Mantel Co., Northwestern

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wooden Mantels, Counters, Bank, Store and Office Fixtures, Marble, Slate and Mosaic Work, Plumbers' and Butchers' Marble.

### Monuments and Headstones.

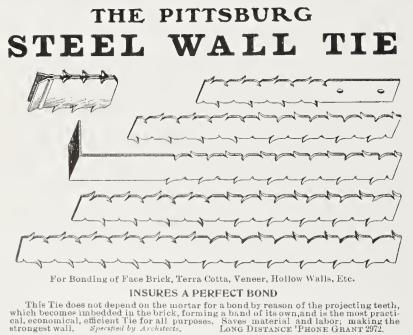
Dealers in Grates, Tile and Tile Flooring.

TELEPHONE

( N. W. Main 1084 J. 7 Twin City 723.

Factory, Salesroom and Office, 419-421 Sixth St. So., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





The McDowell Mfg. Co.,

540 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Architects will please remember advertisers in The Western Architect when writing their specifications.

Normandin Concrete Building Block Machines

are universally recognized by the leading architeets, contractors, builders, engineers and cement workers as the standard.



This machine is adopted and used by the United States Government engi-neers. "It must be right."

Hundreds of hollow con crete block plants iu opera tion equipped exclusively with Normandin Machines, Thousands of Normandin Blocks used daily – "The stone that's used."

The Normanda received the Gold Metal and Highest Award for superior excel-lence at Universal Exposi-tiou, St. Louis, 1904. Send for printed matter

Normandin Block Machine aud its Product. today. CEMENT MACHINERY CO., Jackson, Mich.

# Crown Iron Works Co.

Bridge and Jail Work.

MACHINE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



Steel Beams.

Sidewalk Lights, Heavy Forgings, Roof Trusses Fire Escapes, Iron Fences, Iron Stairs, Graftings, Lintels.

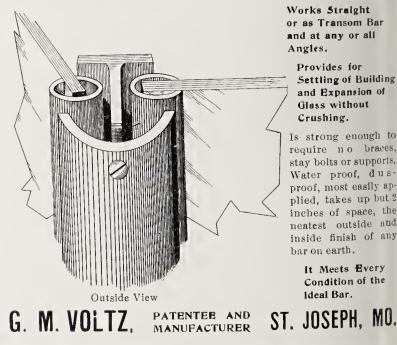
113-115 Second Ave. So. E.,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Harry B. Cramer Co.

FRESCO, INTERIOR and EXTERIOR 213 South 6th Street, Minneapolis. 1443---Both 'Phones----1443

"UNIVERSAL" SASH BAR



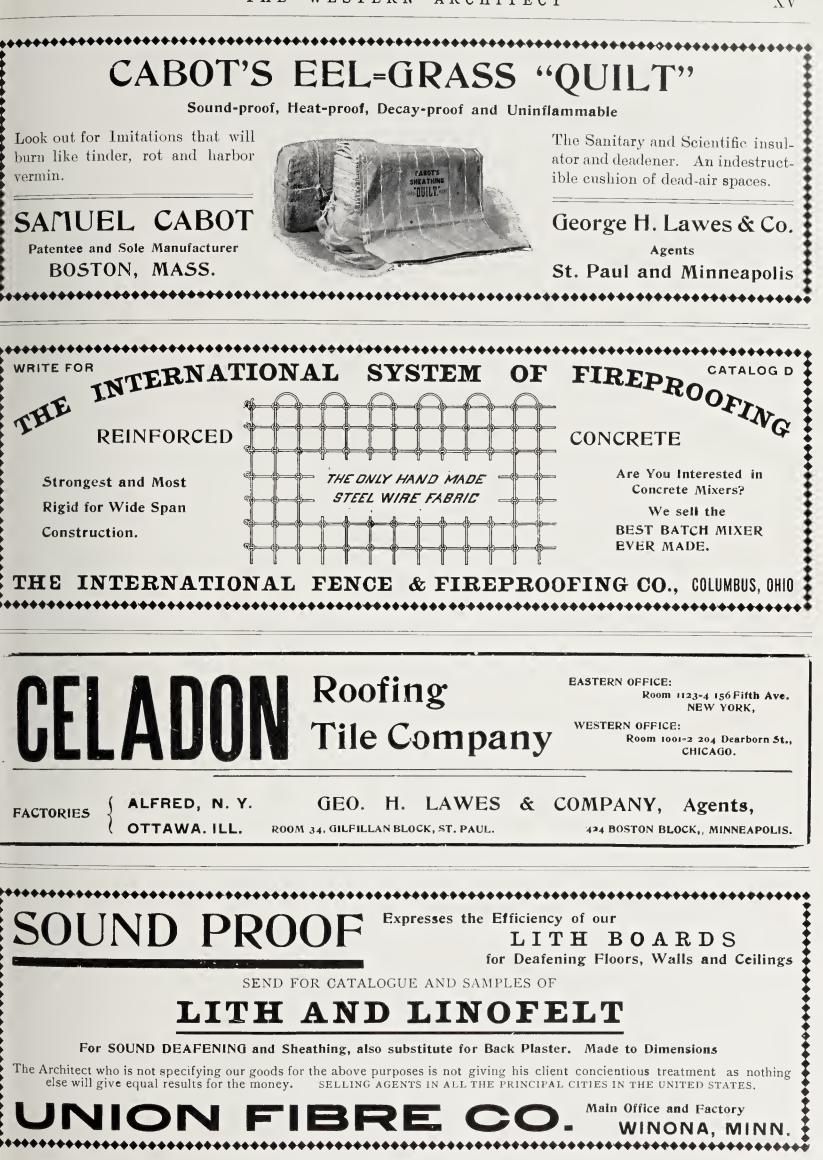
Works Straight or as Transom Bar and at any or all Angles.

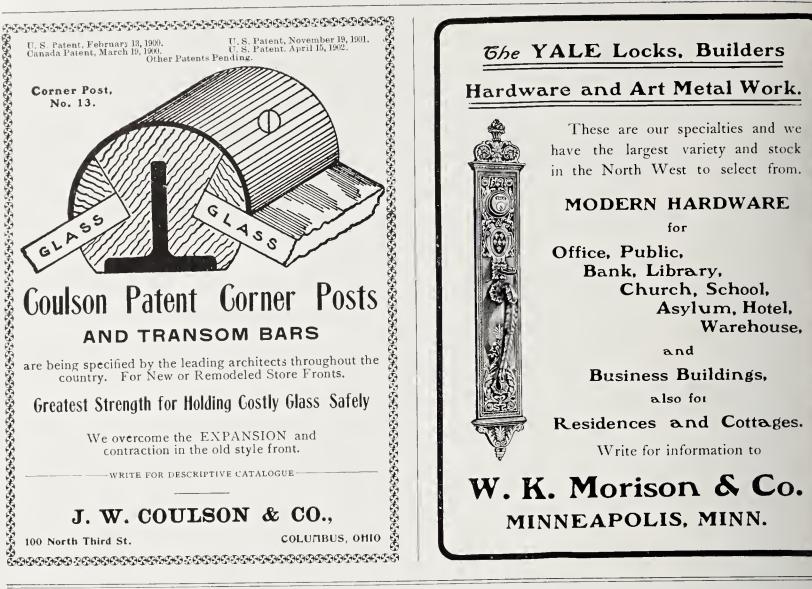
Provides for Settling of Building and Expansion of **Glass** without Crushing.

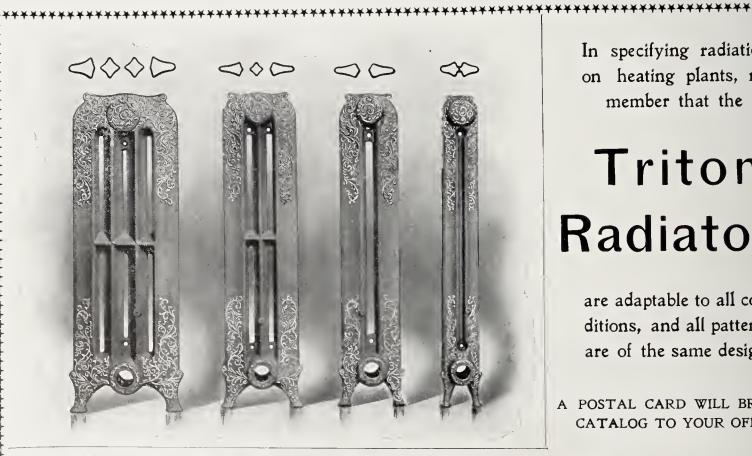
Is strong enough to require no braces, stay bolts or supports. Water proof, dusproof, most easily applied, takes up but 2 inches of space, the neatest outside and inside finish of any bar on earth.

> It Meets Every Condition of the Ideal Bar.

XIV







In specifying radiation on heating plants, remember that the

# Triton Radiators

are adaptable to all conditions, and all patterns are of the same design.

A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING A CATALOG TO YOUR OFFICE.

## United States Radiator Company. DUNKIRK, N.

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn, Washington, D. C. BRANCH WAREHOUSES: Jersey City, N. J. Minneapolls, Minn. Architects will please remember advertisers in The Western Architect when writing their specifications.

# AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS

Entered November 24th, 1902, at Minneapolis, Minn., as second-class matter, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

VOL. 4.

MARCH 1905

No. 3.

## THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

IS PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH BY

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated.)

FRED'CK KEES, Minneapolis, Minn., President.

F. A. GREENLAW, Treasurer and General Manager. Suite 914-15-16 Northwestern Building, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHICAGO OFFICE, Suite 802, 91 Dearborn St.,

ST. PAUL OFFICE, 904 Globe Building.

New York Office, 280 Broadway C. T. WAUGH, Manager.

EDITOR,

F. G. Corser, N. Y. Life Building.......Minneapolis Subscriptions in United States and Canada, mailed flat,

\$5.00 a year, strictly in advance.

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Remittance for Subscription and Advertising may be made by check, bank draft, express or post office order, always payable to THE WESTERN ARCHITECT PUBLISHING Co., 914-15-16 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WITH fire losses of some \$250,000,000 in the United States and Canada for 1904—nearly twice the average for the decade preceding—there will naturally be something doing in the building line this year. Not only will much more than the usual amount of work be needed to replace the losses, but it looks as if many owners who escaped will bestir themselves to reduce their fire risks, making it easy to sell sprinklers, fire-proof windows, and such things.

### × ×

THE National Board of Fire Underwriters, composed of 120 leading companies doing business in the United States is, in view of the enormous fire losses of the year past, bestirring itself anew to secure more rational building, better fire service, water supplies, etc. It has decided upon a committee of 20 eharged with the special duty of organizing an Engineering Department to investigate conditions and make recommendations for improvements. Accordingly there are already four parties in the field in as many different cities gathering data for reports that will be heard from in due time. These committees all contain men who have succeeded in different departments of engineering related to the subjects. The entire work of the committee is under the supervision of the Secretary, Mr. Herbert Wilmerding, with offices at 135 William Street, New York.

THE Copley Society's annual loan exhibition to be held in Boston for a period of three weeks from March 15, will be devoted to the works of Claude Monet, the distinguished French impressionist. Practically all owners of Monets in the United States have contributed generously.

\* \*

Trie Chieago Publie has followed a bit of information on its way among the daily papers with results that are certainly amusing if not instructive. The Publie suggests the name "journalization" as suited to the process to which facts are subjected by these purveyors of information. A professor, distinguished as an ethnologist, mentioned to his class that a Spanish almanae, translated into Aztec, had been discovered in Mexico, dating about the time of the conquest. The university paper printed the statement without material change or addition; but af er making its rounds among the dailies for a time, it turned up in a college town down east in this form:

Prof. ————'s manuscript is a legend of the origin of the turned from Mexieo with a manuscript which he hopes will reveal the history and origin of the Aztecs. The Spaniards have long been denounced as vandals for destroying every scrap of the history of the people they could find when they entered Mexico and conducted the eonquest. It has been hoped that some scrap of manuscript was still being earefully kept by the Indians which would throw light on their history or traditions. The traditions of the Indians of New Mexico are well told by the Bible \* \* \* . It would not be surprising, if Prof. ———'s manuscript is a legend of the origin of the Aztecs, to find that it runs in channels parallel with Genesis."

While this was going on east of the Mississippi, the "Review" of Boston, for January, gives space to a sheet zine goddess which it says is "enthusiastically" described locally as "the finet example of metal statuary on exhibition west of the Mississippi river." The Review hopes that such things may not long be possible even "west of the Mississippi;" nor does it appear to be much better pleased with what is going on by the Nile, for after describing what will happen to Philae and its monuments when the new additions are made to the Assouan dam, it berates the Egyptian government for wasting money upon the temples that are to be submerged, speaking of them as if they were to be forever lost, rather than to rise "refreshed, like Aphrodite from the see" when the waters are drawn off for purposes of irrigation, as one of the enthusiastic engineers of the project predicts.

CEMENT dealers, the more far-seeing of them, are solicitous for the future of concrete building blocks by reason of the tempting suggestions to economy in the use of cement that accompany most of the processes. One or more inventions make it possible to tamp the face of the blocks first with rich stuff and back up with whatever else is desirable, but these processes do not appear to have made headway in the west, if at all. At the late display of cement products in Minneapolis by the association for promoting cement industries, building blocks occupied too much of the space and attention, while the question of their quality occupied too little. When one sees some of the cement building blocks of a former revival, he can't avoid asking whether the difference between \$4.00 cement and \$1.50 cement has changed the nature of contractors sufficiently to insure good blocks now. As if ordinary users of cement could not be tempted into bad enough work by the favoring conditions, we hear every now and then the claim from respectable sources that Portland cement may be mixed with pretty much anything that comes to hand without adverse effects. This is no doubt one of that small but select class of lies that have a curiously unfortunate influence over some people which they cannot resist-just such a lie as takes possession of the occasional citizen and impels him to tell how he has heated his 12room ramshackle residence and kept all parts thoroughly warm during a northwestern winter with four tons of coal. We have seen reports in print of a 1:10 mixture of cement and cinders that showed most enormous strength. Now, liars of this class never seem to be related to tellers of fish stories, possibly because the latter never do any harm and indeed may do some good in the way of furnishing anusement. But your liar about cement mixtures may not only do great harm to a growing industry, he may also make plenty of trouble for ignorant builders and owners. As everybody knows that has had any experience with cement work, nobody ever saw a good and permanent job of it that was not well made of good materials well proportioned and mixed. There is nothing about cement work that will successfully replace intelligence and thoroughness. And yet, to listen to much that is now talked and published about cement work one would suppose that it is only by the greatest effort that one could fail. \* \*

PEOPLE interested in paints and others are bestirring themselves in behalf of untaxed alcohol for use in the arts to such an extent that Washington solons are already preparing some of the curious measures that teem in the nation's capital, and probably give vise to the saying abroad that children, lunatics and the people of the United States are the special wards of Providence. As there is nothing like the alcohol that comes from starchy things as a solvent for certain varnish gums, as a fuel in a small way and for a thousand and one other uses, it seems near the limit of absurdity to tax the article about one thousand per cent of its cost merely because it is also the active principle of "booze." The news teem with the most marvelous scientific discoveries by government experts at Washington, and if these cannot help our solons to some way of making alcohol for use in the arts undrinkable, the contract labor law might be suspended long enough to import a "German professor." Anxiety about the treasury deficit is among the objections made to granting the relief from the tax asked; but the amount of alcohol now in use in the arts other than in hospitals and schools—where, we believe, it is untaxed—cannot be so large as to help the revenue appreciably; and if that much taxing were discontinued or shifted to the shoulders of quack medicine makers for instance, no grave injustice would be done.

This agitation having reached the newspaper stage naturally brings to the surface plenty of wild statements as to the fuel value of alcohol. Already it has been entered in the lists as a "trust buster" and we are told how it is to make the kerosene kings cut for cover and render the farmer opulent who will produce the tubers from which the new fuel is to be made. But reference to the books does not confirm all that the newspaper scientists tell about this fuel value. Alcohol can probably do more heating, pound for pound, than most forms of carbon, although theoretically not quite its equal in this respect; but when compared with the more volatile petroleum products, we may expect not more than two-thirds the work from the alcohol that we get from the other, while wood alcohol will heat scarcely three-fourths as much as the so-called grain derivative, which is nevertheless a very handy fuel for many small purposes, being very clean, safe and pleasing to smell. As a solvent for certain varnishes alcohol is less important, but there is no sound reason why the building industries should be obliged to pay a tax of 10 or 12 times the original cost of the liquid when needed for this purpose. بر بر

Not many years since one need not go a hundred leagues out on the plains to find regions where to call an enemy a tin-horn gambler was supposed to ruin his standing. Later on it was not necessary to go so far to find audiences before whom one might denounce any one questioning the existing order as a socialist and anarchist and easily remove him beyond the pale of respectability. Respectability having learned later that to call one a socialist and an anarchist was about as logical as to call him a white and an Indian, became content to taboo the critic who was dubbed socialist only. From one end of the land to the other within a year, the public were gravely lectured on the impropriety, the folly and want of patriotism inhering in efforts by the public to undertake in cities any of the public service functions that commonly yield revenue. Lecturers did not declare that the building of schools, bridges, fire engine houses, pavements and their maintenance was perniciously socialistic, but they saw moral and material ruin facing the community who proposed to light its streets, run its street cars or do anything tainted with revenue. The echoes of these warnings have hardly died away before we find a city of the first rank preparing for the election of its life, the issue being the immediate or the postponed ownership of its street railway lines. A great state is going into the lighting business so far as to

refine illuminating oil. A representative and a senator of another state in the eluteh of the "merger" agreed to introduce bills in their respective houses ealling for a referendum on the question of lending the credit of the state, to building a state railway to control rates on the old lines, but the lynx-eved lobby succeeded in getting the members to break their promises and the bills never saw the light. Canals which can't be made to pay, the franchises of which private eapital would not take along with a big bonus, may be built by the public without accusation of socialism or any other hard name, but railways that pay are different we are told. Indeed it may be hard to find an acceptable name for these enterprises which the public seem bound to take up. But if in this country, as in some of the effete monarchies of the old world, the public once gets a taste of steam railway or trolley rates based on a reasonable income on the investment, plus operating expenses and depletion; rates that do not carry vast watery eapitalization, parasitie eorporations and official pickings, the same public will perhaps care less what the new way is named. When communities are relieved from supporting traction magnates in the present imperial style, they may find it easier to build good schools, make good roads, beautiful walls and parks, and do other things that do not produce direct revenue.

× ×

MINNEAPOLIS Plumbers are out for an increase in wages, which action is well enough of itself-good wages good salaries and good service are all things to be desired, and the advance asked, 50c per day, is perhaps no more than an offset for the smaller purchasing power of money in these times-but, along with this demand for an increase, are conditions, not all new, which are not in the interest of good service, but quite the contrary. Indeed, to a person at all versed in building, the extracts which we publish with this, appears very much as a "hold-up." He is involuntarily reminded of a seene in a late number of "Life" wherein a select party gather around a dim fire in the forest to answer the question : "Has anybody anything left that we want?" In the uncertain light one fancies he sees some of our great tariff and traction magnates, and after reading these "articles" he wonders if the plumbers who constituted them were not also in the gathering.

### ARTICLE 6.

No laborer employed by master plumbers shall do any work inside building except digging.

#### ARTICLE 8.

We will not put in any building any of the following goods: Combination soldering nipples, combination ferrules longer than 4 inch, lead bends with ferrules attached, long lead traps nor traps with ferrules. Soldering nipples or soldering unions attached, nor drawn nor cast lead bends up to and including 2 inch, nor pipe cut by power machines or by anybody other than members of this Local. Nipples up to 12 inches long and pipe larger than 2 inches excepted. All nickel plated vents and waste pipe connections to floor and wall to be wipe joints, slip joints to same to be dispensed with.

### ARTICLE 13.

No bicycles shall be ridden during the working hours herein specified.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Under no condition will members of this local, work in any shop employing an apprentice.

### ARTICLE 15.

Members finding it necessary to call at shops on any business relating to their work shall do so during the regular working hours.

### ARTICLE 18.

No member shall work in any shop where more than one master plumber handles tools, and said master to be designated as the one who is to handle the tools.

#### ARTICLE 22.

In shops where three or more plumbers are employed, a gas fitter shall be employed to do all gas fitting coming into that shop.

### ARTICLE 24.

Under no conditions shall a member of this local start or construct any special permit plumbing work without first notifying the business agent of the Union.

Contracting plumbers at this writing seem to be of the epinion that the terms of the "Local" will be accepted, and their acquiescence is no great credit to them. As to the public who want building, their contributions to the plumbing fraternity through union rules and city ordinances are about as indirect and little understood as their contributions to the tariff lords, so that the plumbers are probably safe from this source; but there are already signs that this condition may have a time limit. The contractors may tire of these articles, as St. Paul contractors did recently, and already a trade school is advertised as offering to turn out skilled plumbers at so much per.

These articles will be very apt to breed non-union shops.



Balcony and Doorway, City of Mexico

Waite Photo

### \*THE RELATIONS OF SPECIALISTS TO ARCHITECTS.

### By Edgar V. Seeler.

In attempting to discuss the relations of specialists to architects, a difficulty at once presents itself in the varying factors of the professional equipment of the architect, the personal qualifications of both the architect and the specialist, as well as in the particular work which the specialist is called upon to do.

An architect of large and constant practice can afford to have complete or approximately complete provisions in his own office, for every department of work covered by his practice. This is necessarily an expensive service to maintain, but the conditions are ideal for the execution of the best work. In such a case the controlling head employs only such specialists as assistants, who will do his bidding in their relatively subordinate places, or whose independent work can be relied upon to conform to the known traditions of the office. It is possible also that the designers in the more purely architectural departments be given 'a general oversight of the allied departments. Offices of this importance, however, are extremely few.

There is a second and larger class of offices, in which the conditions of American practice warrant the maintenance of a construction department, equal to the special as well as ordinary problems of steel skeleton and heavy building, in addition to the necessary departments of design. The constructive engineer is generally capable of dealing with the mechanical problems of heating and ventilation, power plants and electrical installations.

But by far the largest class is obliged to have not only the problems of special construction and mechanical engineering solved by specialists employed temporarily, but, in common with the second class, also problems of sanitation, landscaping, interior decoration, models of ornament and such other work as general practice implies. In this class the smaller the practice, the greater is the difficulty of securing the assent of the client to the extra fee which the employment of the specialist necessitates, and, it may be added, the greater the difficulty of the architect to secure a satisfactory specialist.

With the growing importance of the specialist, the acknowledgement that he has come to be a necessity, emphasized by such statements as that in the Schedule, which provides that his services are to be paid for by the owner in addition to the fee paid the architect, contains a germ of harm to the best interests of the architect, in so far as it encourages too great independence on the part of the specialist. For the prime requisite toward the ultimate success of any building is that the architect, either in person or by a responsible deputy, shall be in full control of every individual item which goes to make his building a complete whole.

It may be generally admitted that the engineering specialists are much more tractable as associates than those specialists whose work requires a more definite artistic sense. Capable engineers are numerous, and they have no sentiment of hurt pride in admitting that they know little of art.

It is also probably true, on the other hand, that the artist's distaste for engineering makes it easier for the engineer to accomplish his purpose, so that in designing, the architect is more willing to make concessions to the engineer, or to meet him half way, than if the engineer presumed beyond his true sphere. The architect comes to know after very little experience that heat flues, steam pipes, electric conduits, plumbing lines, demand space for their proper operation, and he allows for them, even though vaguely.

Again, it must be remembered that the engineer expert, whatever his particular branch, is not always capable of determining just what is meant by plans, nor seizing at once the particular object which the architect wishes to accomplish. If the engineer is lazy or set in his ways, he is prone not to devote any more time to such work than is actually necessary to accomplish his own results, irrespective of their artistic merits.

The architect, therefore, (and it cannot be urged too strongly) must in self-defense exercise a close supervision over the work of the engineering expert. He will require tact and persistency, in order to get the most out of the ingenuity which the engineering expert frequently possesses. He must, in every case, have it definitely understood that no work in those departments is to be finally determined without reference to him for its ultimate effect in the sum total of his building.

The landscape architect, the interior decorator, the glass designer, being men in whom the artistic sense is indispensable, are perhaps the most difficult of all to control; the more so that their functions are in many ways as important as that of the architect himself. Fortunately, these experts are much less fractious now than they were ten years ago, but the lack in each is usually due to a misapprehension of the relation which his work should bear to the building of which it is an adjunct.

It is a pity to have to admit that many architects do not consider the setting of their buildings, nor the treatment of interiors as an integral part of their design. It is a greater pity that many architects are not qualified to determine such questions. For such architects little respect can be expected from the specialist. The architect is of no help to him, and is not sensitive enough to appreciate the work of the specialist. The incentive to the best effort is absent.

On the other hand, where an architect has mastered, if only in a general way, the principles of good design, where he has a clear conception of his completed work, he should have no difficulty in modestly but firmly impressing his convictions upon the specialist.

The term "landscape architect" is an anomaly. The chief service of the landscape architect—since it seems to be the only term available—is to apply his knowledge of planting, of the growth, form and color of vegetable life, to the details of the general scheme of grounds or setting, which has been correlated to the building and developed in its architectural parts by the architect himself. The

<sup>\*</sup>Paper read at 38th annual convention A. I. A., Washington, D. C.

landscape architect should not be called upon to determine whether gardens shall be sunken or raised; whether walls, mass and design or another, of one material or another: whether the formal garden shall be in this axis or that, or off axis altogether; these are the duty of the architect. The service of the landscape architect should mean advice in the choice of plants, in the relative value of trees, shrubbery and vines, in the planting of lawns and hedges, and in those items which are the result of special study and intimate living nature.

Regarding the interior decorator, there is no possible slaughter worse than that he can accomplish, and usually does accomplish with an otherwise harmless if not entirely wholesome architectural interior. And with the interior decorator may almost be classed, in ruthless disregard of architectural principles, the artist of eminence to whom is entrusted the picture panels. Puvis de Chavannes is almost the only modern who has realized the dignity of his work, and it is an open question whether, in the ope or two examples of his work which we have the good forbalustrades, dials, and such accesssories shall be of one tune to possess in America, he would not have changed its color scheme could he have seen its surroundings in advance.

Of designers in glass and mosaic, how many can be trusted undirected with a work of importance, without the risk of their introducing an irrelevant style or an inharmonious color note?

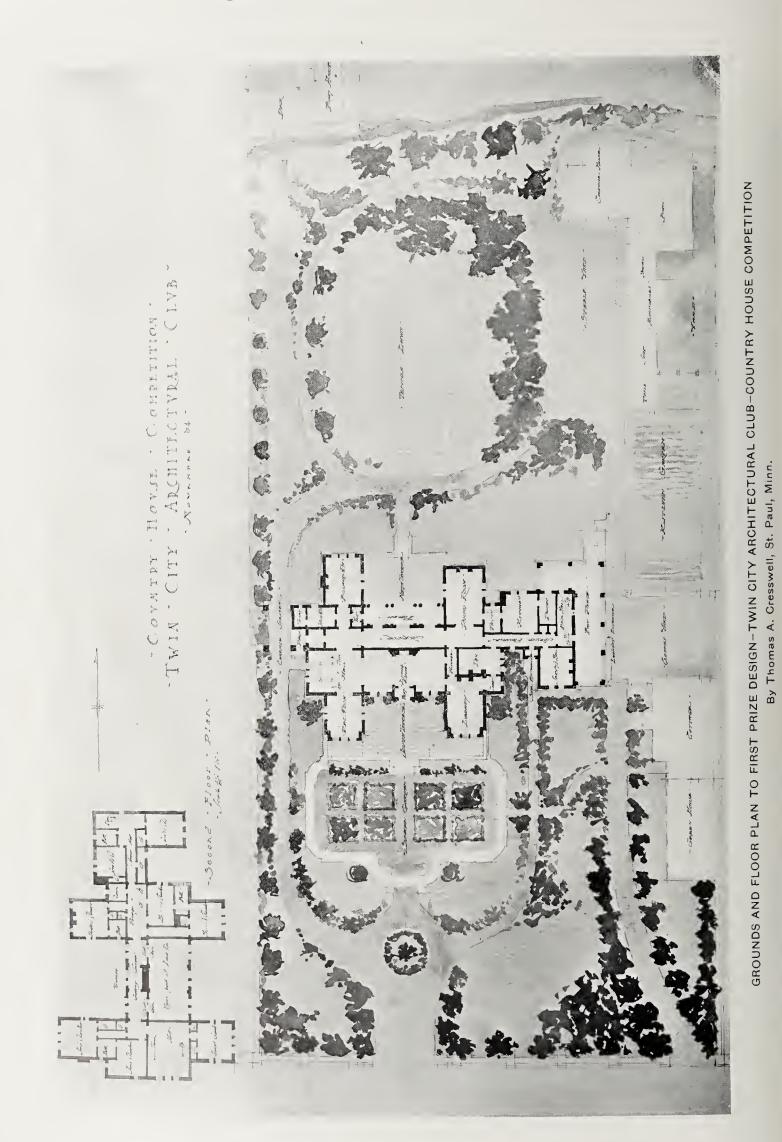
The only guarantee of the perfect working out of these various parts in the make-up of a building lies, first, in the education of the architect whereby he himself is competent to conceive, to express and to execute, or to (Continued on Page 8.)



Government Building, Queretaro, Mexico



Unique Detail Work-Government Building, Queretaro, Mexico



6



select from around him those who can do so; and, second, in the untiring supervision of his executants.

An interesting side of all this is that the intelligent specialist, whatever his work, is usually willing and desirous that general lines shall be laid down for him. He knows that his work gains in dignity, grows more interesting in variety, and helps more in the accomplishment of a unified result than would be possible under any other circumstances.

There is no reason in the world, other than deficiency of some sort on the part of the architect, why the architect and the specialist should not work side by side in entirc harmony under the acknowledged leadership of the architect and the willing acquiescence of the specialist.

### HOUSES BUILT ABOUT A CIRCLE.

One of the most interesting building enterprises recently projected in Salt Lake City involves the erection of 24 attractive houses on a block at the crown of First Street Hill. The idea is to build the rooms in the form of a circle, fronting on a beautiful park in the center. Opening into this park will be private entrances, so that the public will be excluded and all the pleasures of the place reserved for the occupants of the rooms on the block. The building improvement is estimated to involve an expenditure of not less than \$150,000, and it is expected that the enterprise will prove one of the attractions of the city. The ground upon which the improvement is to be made is historical, it having been set apart in the early days by Brigham Young as the site for a theological seminary for the Morman Church.

### THE DECAY OF STONE IN BUILDINGS.

The above caption formed the subject of an able paper recently read before the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow by Dr. R. M. Buchanan, city bacteriologist of Glasgow. Giving the results of a long and painstaking investigation, he declared that the generally received theories which account for the destruction of stone through the influences of the acids contained in the air, are entirely inadequate to meet the case. He has found that the decay very frequently begins in the ground and extends upward as far as the moisture extends. This form of decay he declared to be common where, from any cause, the stone is kept wet. Bacteriologically examined, some specimens of decayed stone were found to contain some species of organism capable of evolving sulphureted hydrogen. He advanced the theory that these might well set up chemical changes that account for a large portion of the observed decay. This paper will doubtless lead to further and more sweeping investigations.

### TIMBER AT PORTLAND FAIR.

The logs to be used in the construction of the forestry building of the 1905 fair have reached the grounds and were put into Guild's lake in good condition. There are 300 of these immense sticks, which average 60 feet in length and five feet in diameter, with the bark on. They came from the forests near Clatskanie, in Columbia county, and many of them weigh 25 tons cach.—Portland Oregonian.



Fountain-City of Mexico

### GIVE THE PAINTER PLENTY OF TIME.

### By C. S. Chapman.

In all contests, the winner succeeds because he is able o do his best work at "the finish." To this end every precaution is taken that the "home stretch" be cleared and to possible obstruction allowed to remain to hinder or annoy. The same should be true regarding "the finish" of a building.

Most buildings have their foundations laid with great leliberation, and it is well. The construction often progresses with painstaking slowness and no protest is enered, but when the home stretch is reached and "the finsh" commenced, then, too often, obstacles of great antoyance are thrust in the way.

In case of both the race and the building, the finish is of the greatest importance. It is that part of a residence hat is noticed most that should be as near perfect as is possible to make it. So much depends upon the finisher, hat he should be carefully selected and given every opportunity to accomplish his task properly. The man sucerintending the construction should see to it that he be ot, in any way, annoyed or hindered. Especially should the be allowed sufficient time in which to properly do the vork.

One of the most exasperating experiences of a varisher, is to have the owner put in an appearance imnediately upon his beginning his work, and demanding hat he be given possession of the house "next Thursday." It suggests that the second coat of varnish be put on mmediately, when the painter knows very well that the rst coat is not yet dry. Then, he can see no reason why he last coat cannot be rubbed the following day, so he an move in at the self-appointed time.

As all varnish men and painters know, varnish must ave time to thoroughly set or an unsatisfactory job is the esult. Therefore, we protest against every eneroachnent upon the "finisher in the homestretch." Let the rehitect or superintendent see to it that the best material s used and ample time allowed for its proper application.

Mr. Guy Dawber, in an address in England, said that e would go so far as to say that plaster work outside of ouses might be introduced into towns and cities. It was nly in the last hundred years that the art of plastering ad become degraded to its present level—so much so, hat when they mentioned plaster and stuceo to people hey were met with contempt. In Austria there were owns in which all the houses were done in painted and olored plaster, and the effect was most charming. The ifference between that work and our work of the last undred years was, that in Austria, plaster had been treatd as a plastic material, whereas we endeavored to treat it o look like stone, which rightly enough brought it into ontempt with both architeets and the public.

At the end of the last fiscal year the Brotherhood f Carpenters and Joiners of America had a membership f 191,205, an increase of 45,000 since the Atlanta conention.



### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE.

In the Architectural Record of January, Elmer Grey, in writing of the architecture of Southern California, says: "The ornamental forms of the mission style may be and are applied to plans of almost any kind, but that does not make mission buildings. Ornament is not style, a fact that ean searcely be too often brought to our minds. Style is made up of the inherent quality in a building oceasioned by its plan, by its site, by local building materials, by the life that goes on within its walls, and only partially by the ornament afterward tacked upon it. California is rampant with buildings that have borrowed the mission ornament but not its spirit, and, roughly speaking, they constitute the deadly uninteresting elass of buildings that are without personality, and are even of questionable harmlessness.

"Mission style aside, the greatest fault that can be found with the architecture of Southern California is that which may be found with all American architecture to a greater or less extent, namely, a lack of simplicity. There is too much airing of architectural knowledge, and too much application of architectural features to places where they do not belong. Wm. M. Hunt once advised his pupils to learn thoroughly the technique of their art, and then to forget it, that they might not be hampered by the application of its rules. It would be better if more of our architeetrual problems were worked out with less attention to architectural formulæ and architectural theory, and with greater attempts to solve practical needs in the simplest and most appropriate way. The public is not interested in the elock-work of architecture, but wishes to read its correct time; and the buildings are legion in America that architectural wheels and cogs scattered over their exteriors with entire disregard for their fitness in the place."

President Roosevelt's Address at the A. I. A. Meet-

ING, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 11, 1905.

"It is a great pleasure to have the chance of coming here this evening and saying a word of greeting to a body of men who are engaged in doing work for this republic which is to count not merely in the present generation, but during the lifetimes of many generations to come. We hear a great deal said about true Americanism. Now the real American, the American whom it is worth while to call such, is the man whose belief in and work for America are not merely for the America of today, but for the America of the future.

"It is a comparatively easy thing to do work when the reward is to come in the present; but every great nation that has ever existed on this globe, has been great because its sons had in in them the capacity to work for the well-being of generations yet unborn. Such a spirit is peculiarly necessary when the work that we desire to have done is essentially work of a non-remunerative type, non-remunerative in more than one way: non-remunerative in money, and it may be in fame. We do not know the names of the architects and builders of the great cathedrals whose magnificent bodies are an heirloom to civilization. We do not know the names of the builders of the great majority of the works to which every man with any inspiration after beauty naturaly turns when he thinks of the past. We owe that beauty, we owe the elevation of thought, of mind and soul that come with association and belief in it to the fact that there were a sufficient number of men who worked in the spirit that Ruskin prayed inthe spirit of doing work not for the sake of the fame, but for the sake of the work itself.

"There are things in a nation's life more important than beauty, but beauty is very important. And in this nation of ours, while there is very much in which we have succeeded marvelously, I do not think that, if we looked dispassionately, we will say that beauty has been exactly the strong point. It rests largely with gatherings such as this, with the note that is set by such men as those I am addressing tonight, to determine whether or not this shall be true of the future.

"A very large percentage of the durable work, the work which is lasting, must be done by the government. Great buildings and beautiful buildings will be erected by private subscription; but many of the grandest buildings must necessarily be erected by the government, national, state or municipal.

"Those in control of any branch of that government necessarily have but an ephemeral lease of power. Administration succeeds administration; congress succeeds congress; legislature succeeds legislature, and even if all of the administrations, all of the congresses, are actuated (a not necessarily probable supposition) by an artistic spirit, it would still remain true that there could not be a coherence of their work if they had to rely on themselves alone. The best thing that any administration, that any executive department of the government, ean do and—if I may venture to make any suggestion to a co-ordinate branch, Senator Cockrell —I would say that the best thing that any elective legislative body could do, is in these matters to surrender itself within reasonable limits to the guidance of those who really do know what they are talking about.

"The only way in which we can hope to have worthy artistic work done for the nation, or for a state, or for a municipality is by having such a growth of popular sentiment as will render it incumbent upon successive administrations, successive legislative bodies, to carry out steadily a plan chosen for them, worked out for them by such a body of men as that gathered here this evening. What I have said does not mean that we shall go here in Washington, for instance, into immediate and extravagant expenditures on public buildings. All that it means is, that whenever hereafter a public building is provided for and erected, it should be erected in accordance with a carefully thought out plan adopted long before, and that it should be not only beautiful in itself, but fitting in its relations to the whole scheme of the public buildings, the parks, the drives of the district.

"Working through municipal commissions, very great progress has already been made in rendering more beautiful our cities from New York to San Francisco. An incredible amount remains to be done. But a beginning has been made, and now I most earnestly hope that in the National Capitol a better beginning will be made than anywhere else, and that can be made only by utilizing to the fullest degree the thought and the disinterested effort of the architects, the artists, the men of art, who stand foremost in their professions here in the United States, and who ask no other reward, save the reward of feeling that they have done their full part to make as beautiful as it should be the Capital City of the great republic."

The twenty-first annual convention of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada opened in Milwaukee last month with about 400 delegates in attendance. Routine business took up most of the time of the first session. The question of apprentices was thoroughly discussed. John M. Stiles, of Chicago, and Thomas G. William of Baltimore, read papers. H. Frank Reed, chairman of the committee on the "color tests," made a report.

Mr. Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul and New York, won the competition for the new Wisconsin state capitol building, getting the first prize of \$2,000 on design submitted. Koch & Son and Ferry & Class, of Milwaukee, took second and third prizes respectively. By this deeision, Mr. Gilbert is supposed to get the contract to supervise the construction of the building, which will probably cost about \$8,000,000 when completed.

### THE WESTERN ARCHITECT



THREE PIECES OF LOUIS XVI. FURNITURE OF CIRCAUSSAN WALNUT FOR GEORGE W. PEAVEY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Made by Wm. Yungbauer, St. Paul, Minn.



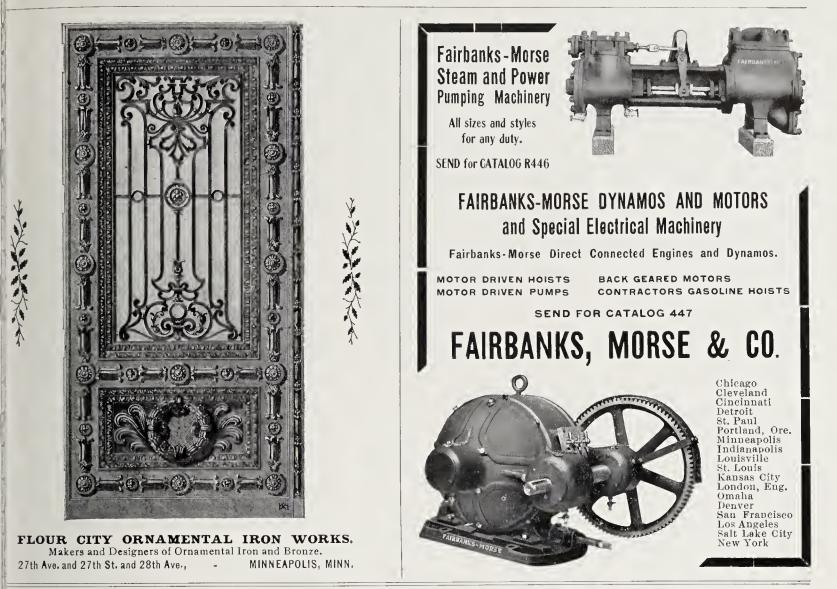


LIBRARY OF THE PERMIN

4



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



# "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

DESIGN, QUALITY AND DURABILITY

In recognition of its superiority the HONORABLE JURY OF AWARDS of the

## Louisiana Purchase Exposition

ST. LOUIS, 1904

has conferred upon "Standard" Ware which was exhibited in competition with all other sanitary goods of domestic and foreign manufacture, the highest awards and honors, namely

## THE GRAND PRIZE

Since 1893 "Standard" Ware has been honored with the highest awards at every exposition, nine in all. Of these awards, three have been obtained in foreign lands, and six in the United States. Each award constitutes the highest official honor of the period.

# Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.









THE WESTERN ARCHITECT



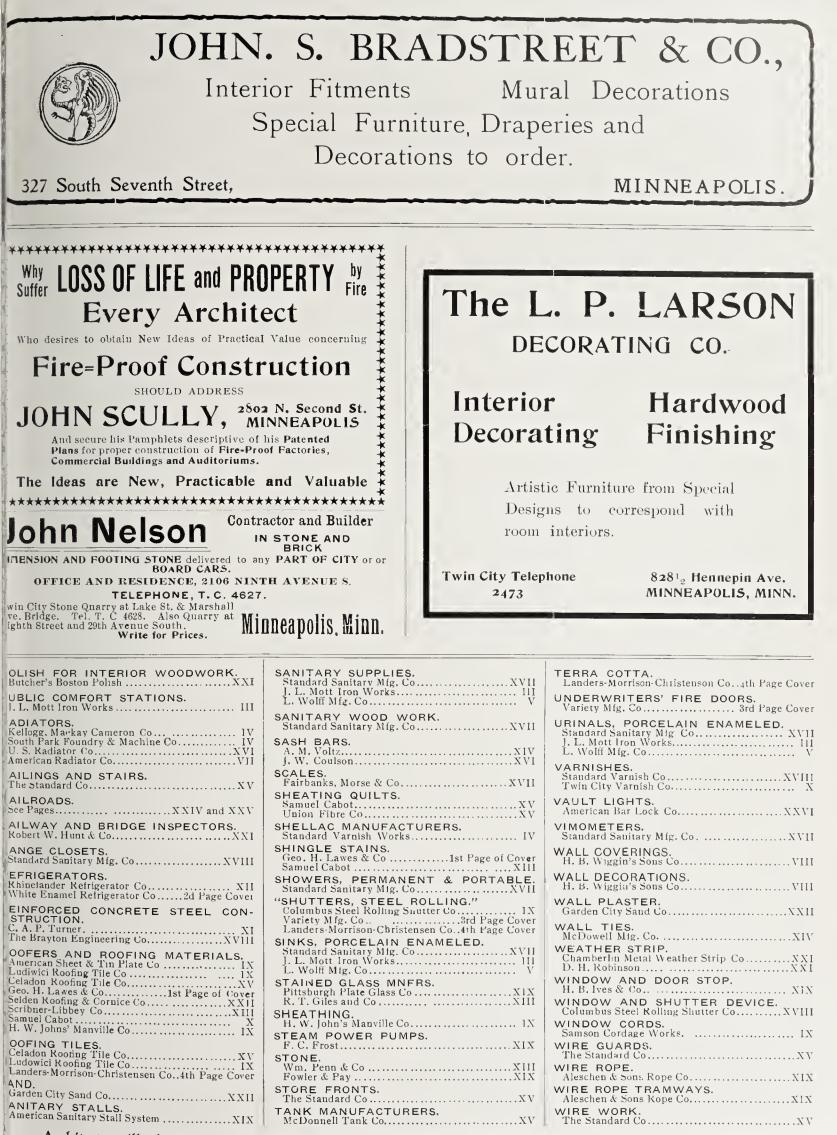
### XXII



Classified List of Advertisers.
ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. St. Paul Foundry Co4th Page of Cover Crown Iron Works CoXIV The Standard CoX Variety Mig. Co3rd Page Cover
RCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHER. W. I. JenkinsXXI
Thos, A. Cresswell
ASBESTOS. H. W. John's Manville CoIX
ASBESTOS ROOFING. H. W. Johns Manville Co IX
AUTOMATIC HEAT REGULATORS. Johnson Service CompanyXXVII
SANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS. The Standard Co X
BATH ROOM FIXTURES. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII ]. L. Mott Iron WorksIII L. Wolff Mfg. CoV
BATH TUBS, PORCELAIN ENAMELED. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII J. L. Mott Iron Works III L. Wolff MIg. Co V
BOILER COVERINGS. H. W. John's Manville Co IX
BRASS GOODS, (Plumbers.) Standard Sanitary Mlg. CoXVII
BRASS RAILINGS AND GRILLES. The Standard Co X
BRICKS (PRESSED.) Menomonie Hydraulic Pressed Brick
Co
BRIDGES-SUSPENSION. Aleschen & Sons Rope CoXIX
BUILDERS' HARDWARE. W. K. Morison & CoXVI Gardner Hardware Co2nd Page Cover
BUILDING PAPER. Samuel CabotXIII H. W. John's Manville Co IX
CEMENTS. Universal Cement
Cardiff Gypsum Plaster Co Last Cover Fowler & Pay
Landers morrison confisienson do, thirt g of corter
CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE. D. M. Witmer IV CHURCH ORGANS
Verney Pipe Organ CoXIV
Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII CLOTHES DRYER. Chicago Clothes Dryer CoXI
COAL DEALERS. E. O. Fellows 2nd Page Cover
COLONIAL WOOD COLUMN MNFRS. Koll's Pat. Lock Joint Co
COMPOSITION ORNAMENTS. Architectural Decorating Co IV
CONCRETE STEEL CONSTRUCTION. The Turner System

CONTRACTORS—STONE AND BRICK. John NelsonXXIII
CORNER POSTS. J. W. CoulsonXVI G. M. VoltzXIV
DIRECTORY CARDS. See PageXX
DIVISION WALL DOORS. Variety Mfg. Co3rd Page Cover
DOOR HANGERS. Wilcox Door Hangers3d Page of Cover
"DOORS, STEEL ROLLING." Landers-Morrison-Christensen Co.,4th Page Cover Columbus Steel Rolling Shutter CoXVIII Variety Mfg. CoXIV
DRINKING FOUNTAINS. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII
DUMB WAITERS. Geo. H. Lawes & Co1st Page of Cover Winslow Elevator Co1st Page Cover Kimball Bros. CoXIV
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. Northwest Engineering CoXIX Hartig & HellierXI
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES. Fairbanks, Morse & CoXVII
ELEVATOR CARS. The Standard CoX Gust LagerquistXX Otis Elevator CoXVIII Kimball Bros CoXIV
ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES. The Standard CoX The Flour City Ornamental WorksXVII
ELEVATOR MACH. AND SUPPLIES. The Standard CoX Fairbanks, Morse & CoXVil Winslow Elevator & Machine CoIst Page Cover Gust LagerquistXX
ELEVATOR ROPE. Aleschen & Sons Rope CoXIX
ENAMELED BRICK AND TILE. Landers-Morrison-Christensen Co4th Page Cover
ENAMELED IRON, PLUMBERS' WARE. Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co
FIREPROOF DOORS. Fire Proof Door CoVIII
FIREPROOFING. International Fence & Fireproofing CoXV Landers-Morrison-Christenson Co.4th Pg of Cover H. W. John's Manvflle Co IX
FIREPROOFING SYSTEM. John Scully
FLOOR DEAFENER.   Samuel Cabot XV   Geo, H. Lawes & Co 1st Page of Cover
Union Fibre CoXV H. W. John's Manvilie Co IX
FLOOR POLISH. Butcher's Boston PolishXXI FOUNDRY.
St. Paul Foundry Co4th Page of Cover Crown Iron Works 3d Page Cover South Park Foundry & Machine Co1V
HARDWARE. W. K. Morison & Co
HEAT CIRCULATING SYSTEM. Johnson Service Co IX
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus. Davis Heating & Plumbing CoXX South Park Foundry & Machine Co IV
Kelloge-Mackay-Cameron Company

Classified List of Advertisers.	CONTRACTORS-STONE AND BRICK. John NelsonXXIII	HINGES. E. D. Kees
RCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS.	CORNER POSTS. J. W. CoulsonXVI G. M. VoltzXIV	HOLLOW BLOCKS—CONCRETE. Concrete Hollow Wall Construction Co X Cement Machinery CoXIV
CHITECTURAL IRON WORK.	DIRECTORY CARDS. See PageXX	HORIZONTAL FOLDING DOORS. Variety Mfg. Co3rd Page Cover
rown Iron Works CoXIV The Standard CoX Variety Mfg. CoXrd Page Cover	DIVISION WALL DOORS. Variety Mfg. Co3rd Page Cover	INSIDE SLIDING BLINDS. Willer Mig. CoXVIII
RCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHER. V. I. JenkinsXXI	DOOR HANGERS. Wilcox Door Hangers3d Page of Cover	INTERIOR DECORATORS.   John S. Bradstreet & CoXXIII   L. P. Larson Decorating CoXXIII
CHITECTURAL RENDERINGS. Thos. A. CresswellXIII	"DOORS, STEEL ROLLING." Landers-Morrison-Christensen Co4th Page Cover Columbus Steel Rolling Shutter CoXVIII	Stahlberg, Dates & CoXI Harry B. Cramer & CoXIV
BESTOS. I. W. John's Manville CoIX	Variety Mfg. CoX1V DRINKING FOUNTAINS.	JOIST HANGERS. Variety Mig. Co3rd Page Cover
BESTOS ROOFING. I. W. Johns Manville Co IX	Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII	LAUNDRY DRYERS. Chicago Clothes Dryer Works X
JTOMATIC HEAT REGULATORS. ohnson Service CompanyXXVII	Geo. H. Lawes & Co 1st Page of Cover Winslow Elevator Co 1st Page Cover	LAUNDRY TRAYS. Anchor Stone Laundry Tray CoXIX
ANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS. The Standard Co X	Kimball Bros, CoXIV ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. Northwest Engineering CoXIX	LAUNDRY TUBS, PORCELAIN ENAM'LD. J. L. Mott Iron Works
ATH ROOM FIXTURES. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII .L. Mott Iron Works	Hartig & Hellier XI	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co XVII LAVATORIES, PORCELAIN ENAMELED.
ATH TUBS, PORCELAIN ENAMELED.	ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES. Fairbanks, Morse & CoXVII ELEVATOR CARS.	Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co III	The Standard CoX Gust LagerquistXX	L. Wolff Mfg. Co V LEAD PIPE.
L. Wolff MIg. Co V DILER COVERINGS.	Otis Elevator Co XVIII Kimball Bros Co XIV	Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII MAIL CHUTES.
H. W. John's Manville Co	ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES. The Standard Co X The Flour City Ornamental Works XVII	Cutler Mig. CoXIII MANTELS AND GRATES.
Standard Sanitary Mlg. CoXVII RASS RAILINGS AND GRILLES.	ELEVATOR MACH. AND SUPPLIES.	Northwestern Mantel CoXIV
RICKS (PRESSED.)	Fairbanks, Morse & CoXVil Winslow Elevator & Machine CoIst Page Cover	Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII
Menomonie Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co1st Page of Cover Lauders-Morrison-Christenson Co4th Page Cover	Gust LagerquistXX ELEVATOR ROPE. Aleschen & Sons Rope CoXIX	MARBLE AND MOSAIC TILING. The Mosaic Tile CoX Northwestern Mantel CoXIV
Fowler & Pay	ENAMELED BRICK AND TILE. Landers-Morrison-Christensen Co.,4th Page Cover	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. Otis W. Getchel IX
RIDGES—SUSPENSION. Aleschen & Sons Rope CoXIX UILDERS' HARDWARE.	ENAMELED IRON, PLUMBERS' WARE. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII	METAL LATH. Imperial Standard Metal CoXVIII
W. K. Morison & CoXVI Gardner Hardware Co	J. L. Mott Iron Works III L. Wolff Mlg. Co V	MINERAL WOOL. H. W. John's Manville Co IX
UILDING PAPER. Samuel Cabot	FIREPROOF DOORS. Fire Proof Door Co	ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS.
H. W. John's Manville Co IX	FIREPROOFING. International Fence & Fireproofing CoXV Landers-Morrison-Christenson Co.4th Pg of Cover	Flour City Ornamental Iron WorksXVII The Standard CompanyX
Universal CementX Cardiff Gypsum Plaster CoLast Cover Fowler & PayXIX	H. W. John's Manyflle Co IX FIREPROOFING SYSTEM.	PACKING. H. W. John's Manville Co IX PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.
United States Gypsum Co4th Page of Cover Menomonie Hydraulic Pressed Brick	John ScullyXXIII FLOOR DEAFENER.	John S. Bradstreet & CoXXIII Harry B. Cramer CoXIV
Co1s Page of Cover Pembina Portland Cement CoXIV	Samuel CabotXV Geo, H. Lawes & Co1st Page of Cover	L. P. Larson Decorating Co
Union Kailway Storage Co 1st Page of Cover Landers-Morrison-Christenson Co. 4th Pg of Cover	Union Fibre CoXV H. W. John's Manvilie Co IX	PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.
HURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE. D. M. Witmer. IV	FLOOR POLISH. Butcher's Boston PolishXXI	PIPE COVERINGS. H. W. Johns Manville Co IN
HURCH ORGANS Verney Pipe Organ CoXIV	FOUNDRY. St. Paul Foundry Co4th Page of Cover	PLATE GLASS. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co XX
Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVII	Crown Iron Works	PLUMBERS.
LOTHES DRYER. Chicago Clothes Dryer CoXI	HARDWARE. W. K. Morison & CoXVI Gardner Hardware Co2d Page Cover	Stewart & Johnson
OAL DEALERS. E.O. Fellows 2nd Page Cover COLONIAL WOOD COLUMN MNFRS.	HEAT CIRCULATING SYSTEM. Johnson Service Co IX	Practical School of Plumbing and Heating 
Koll's Pat. Lock Joint CoXX Henry Sanders CoXX	Heating and Ventilating Apparatus. Davis Heating & Plumbing CoXX	PLUMBING SUPPLIES. Standard Sanitary Mfg. CoXVI J. L. Mott Iron Works
OMPOSITION ORNAMENTS. Architectural Decorating Co IV	South Park Foundry & Machine Co IV Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Company IV	L. Wolff Mig. Co
CONCRETE STEEL CONSTRUCTION.   The Turner System XI   The Brayton Engineering CoXVIII	U. S. Radiator Co	Plumbers' Ware, Porcelain Enameled. Standard Sanitary MIg. Co



### XXIV





### Opportunity

For the man who is seeking a new location. The chances are in you favor if you are looking for a

# **Business Opening**

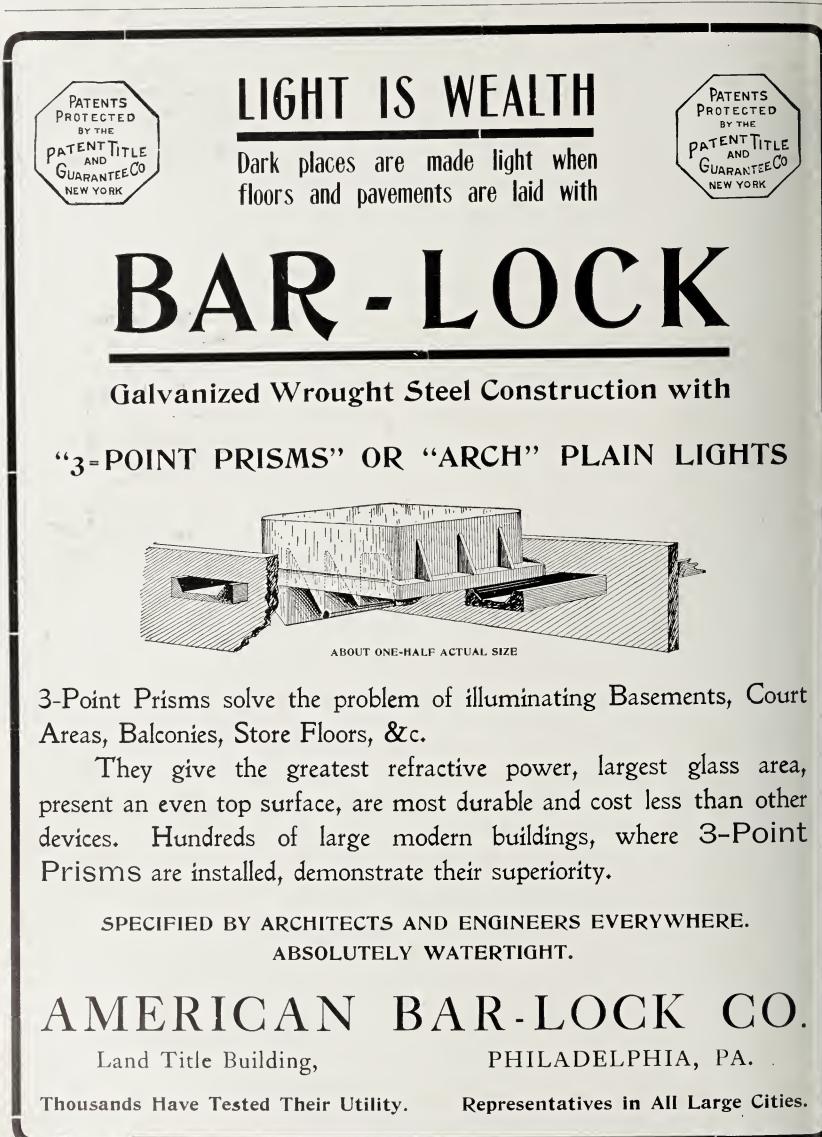
In the Great Northwest are sites for the manufacturer where raw material is at his commands. Every line of industry needs representation in some one of the cities or towns along the line of the

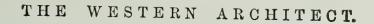
# Great Northern Railway

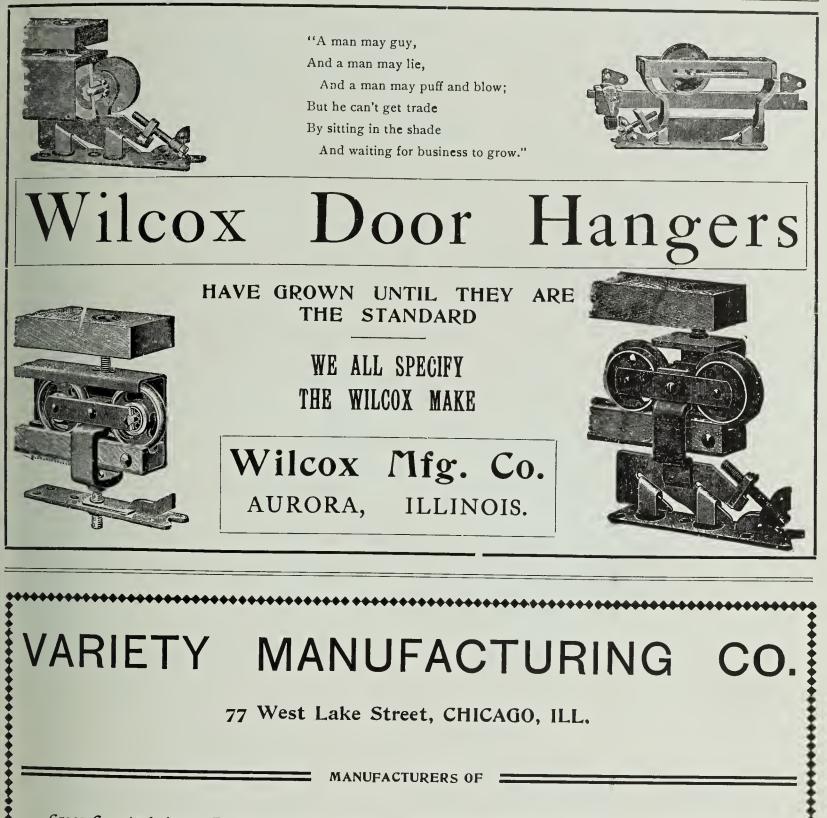
Accept the opportunity and seek one of these business openings. Send two cents in stamps for "BUSINESS OPENINGS along the line of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY" a booklet giving a comprehensive directory of the many business chances offered in the Northwest.

For further information address









Cross Counterbalance Freight Elvator Doors Iron Doors of every description Machine Made Joist Hangers

Cross Horizontal Freight and Warehouse Doors Tin Clad Firewall Doors Rolling Steel Shutters

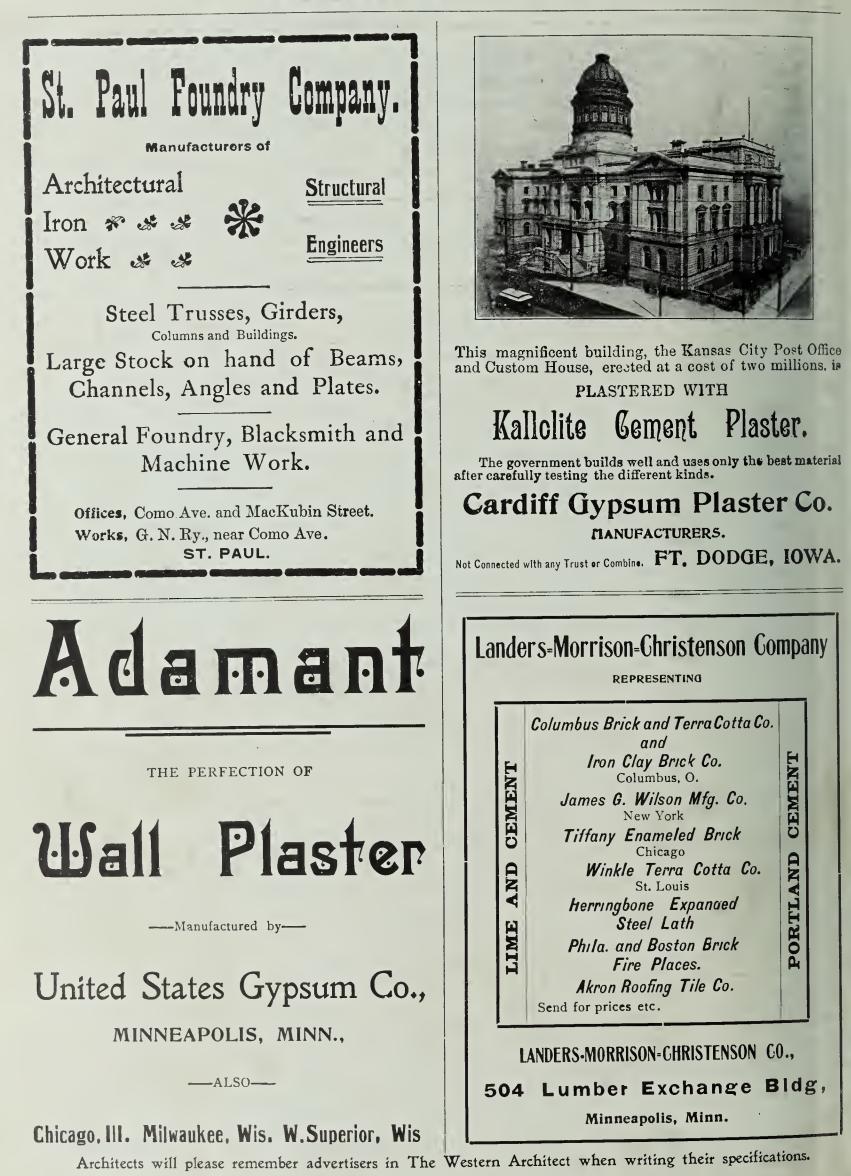
# EVERY KIND OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS

WRITE FOR CATALOG

WM. McGILLICUDDY, Representative

415 6th Avenue South MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### THE WESTERN ARCHITECT.



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis



ристополого статичного DE 1945 ПВриду ł

-91

\*

Supplement to The Western Architect

> RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis

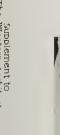


March, 1905

binningter an britismi OF LHE TIL iA

×

RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis



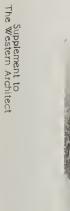


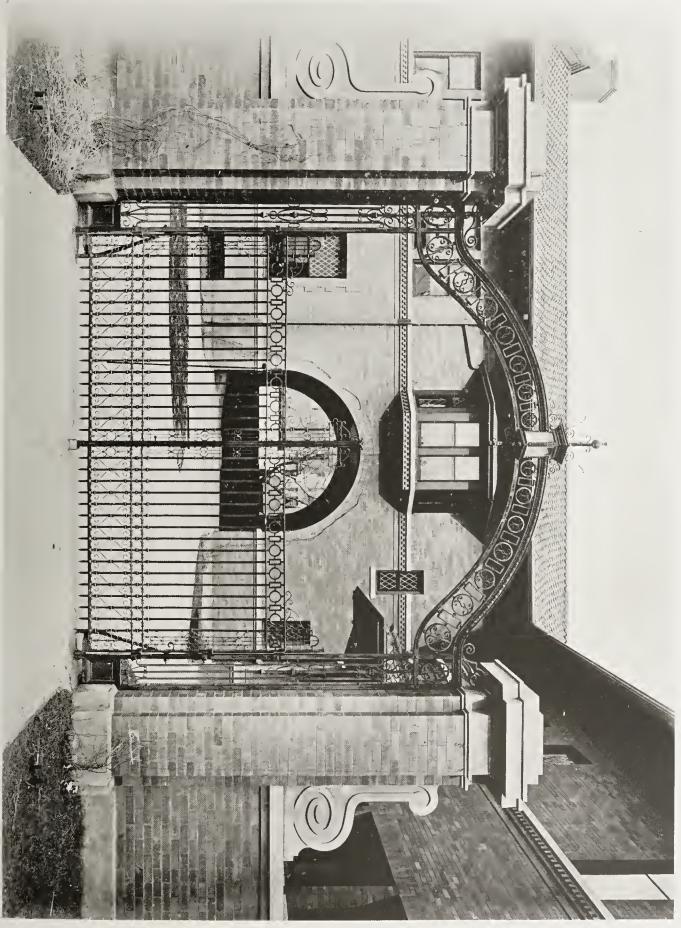
The Western Architect.

File A OF LHE File A

4

ENTRANCE TO THE COURT-RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis





LIF V OF THE DIMMINS

DINING ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis



Enterendels is a through OF LIFE TIBLE BA

x



Supplement to The Western Architect

> LIVING ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis



ENGRESSIT. OF DIMMIN

\$

# HALL IN RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN CROSBY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Ernest Kennedy, Architect, Minneapolis



LIBRARY OF THE UNTIVERSITY OF A LINNING

•

\$

`